UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/684,968	10/14/2003	Dai Kamiya	9683/160	9952

7590 02/23/2007 Brinks Hofer Gilson & Lione NBC Tower, Suite 3600 P.O. Box 10395 Chicago, IL 60610	**EXAMINER** NGUYEN, KHOI

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2132	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	02/23/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

PTOL-90A (Rev. 10/06)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/684,968	KAMIYA ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Khoi Nguyen	2132	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *14 October 2003*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL.**   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle,* 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-6* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-6* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☒ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. *2003-316635*.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date *12/28/2004*.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Claims 1-6 are pending and considering for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2.   The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly
> claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3.   Claims 2-3 and 5-6 are rejected under 35 USC 112, second paragraph as being

indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinct claim the subject matter which

applicant regards as the invention.

4.   With regard to claims 2 on line 3; claim 3 on lines 4 and 6; claim 5 on lines 5 and

7; and claim 6 on line 3, the phrase "said object" is not clearly understood

whether it is referring to the perfect/imperfect encapsulated object or the

generated object. For the purpose of examining, it will be treated as the

generated object.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5.   The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set
> forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and
> the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

6.   Claims 1-3 and 5 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable

over ("Introduction to CORBA",

http://java.sun.com/developer/onlineTraining/corba/corba.html, December 3, 1999,

Pages: 1-24), hereafter "Jguru" and in view of Lipkin et al. (US PGPub

2002/0120859), hereafter "Lipkin"

7.   With regard to claim 1, Jguru discloses a communication device (Page 2: Section

"Users are distributed": line 1) comprising:

a program (Page 6, "The Stock Application" section, paragraph 1: line 1).

executing the program, in accordance with the program, using data which the

program is permitted to use (Page 6, "The Stock Application" section, paragraph

2: line 2, stock symbols indicates only data relevant to stock; thus it reads on

data that program is permitted to use).

specify data which is required to be used by the program (Page 6, "The Stock

Application" section, paragraph 3: lines 1-3);

selecting from either an imperfect encapsulated object or a perfect encapsulated

object for the program (Page 14, "Providing an Implementation" section,

paragraph 3: line 15, "return _Quote" indicates an imperfect encapsulated

object), the imperfect encapsulated object being an object utilizing a method to

provide data included in the object to a program which accesses the object, and

the perfect encapsulated object being an object not utilizing the method;

selecting, in accordance with the selection made by the selecting means, either

an imperfect encapsulated object or a perfect encapsulated object for the

program (Page 14, "Providing an Implementation" section, paragraph 3: line 15,

"return _Quote" indicates an imperfect encapsulated object);

the generated object including the data specified by the specifying means (Pages

8-9, "Object References and Requests" section, paragraph 3: lines 23)

access control for the data specified by the specifying means (Page 6, "The

Stock Applications" section, paragraph 3: lines 1-3) and for permitting the

executing means (Page 6, "The Stock Applications" section, paragraph 2: line 2,

stock symbols indicates only data relevant to stock; thus it reads on data that

program is permitted to use) to access the data only via the object for the

program by the object generating means (Pages 8-9, "Object References and

Requests" section, paragraph 4: lines 4, theStock Object is getting value through

the factory interface after being created as an instance; thus it reads on access data only through the generated object)

However, Jguru does not disclose a storing means for storing data, an obtaining means using a method for accessing data, an executing means for executing the program, a specifying means for specifying among data stored in the storing means, a selecting means for selecting, an object generating means for generating either an imperfect encapsulated object or a perfect encapsulated object for said program, and an access control means for controlling access

On the other hand, Lipkin discloses a storing means for storing data (Fig. 1, Item 112-114 and 116-118; Fig. 2, Item 223; Fig. 3, Item 309);

an obtaining means ([0237]: line 1) using a method for accessing data (Fig. 1, Item 106, 110, and 115).

an executing means for executing the program (Fig. 2, Item 207; [0237]: line 1, executing a database stored procedure; line 3, inserting indicates executing means),

a specifying means for specifying among data stored ([0251]: lines 9-13, layout

each field in a table for the select statement indicates specifying means among

data stored) in the storing means,

a selecting means for selecting ([0277]: Items "Fetch", "Insert", "Update" and

"Delete" indicates selecting means)

an object generating means for generating ([0280]: line 11, "new" indicates

generating means)

an access control means for controlling access ([0367]: lines 11-14; [0391]: lines

1-7; [0447], Table 1).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

applicant's invention was made to modify the method of Jguru such that disclose

a storing means for storing data, an obtaining means using a method for

accessing data, an executing means for executing the program, a specifying

means for specifying among data stored in the storing means, a selecting means

for selecting, an object generating means for generating either an imperfect

encapsulated object or a perfect encapsulated object for said program, and an

access control means for controlling access, as taught by Lipkin to provide a

computer security management system having a decentralized approach for

managing security that allows a global administrator to define complex privileges

containing a set of (privilege, object) pairs that are domain dependent ([0012]:

lines 5-8).

8.   With regard to claim 2, Jguru discloses a communication device (Page 2: Section

"Users are distributed": line 1) wherein the program includes information

indicating reliability of the program (Page 6, "The Stock Application" section,

paragraph 3: lines 1-3, the stock report is displayed indicates reliability that

includes in the program), and the selecting means selects the object on the basis

of the information (Page 6, "The Stock Application" section, paragraph 3: lines 1-

3, the fact that a particular stock report is displayed indicates the objected is

selected based on the stock information list).

9.   With regard to claim 3, Jguru discloses a communication device (Page 2: Section

"Users are distributed": line 1) wherein the program includes second information

indicating reliability of the program (Page 6, "The Stock Application" section,

paragraph 3: lines 1-3, the stock report is displayed indicates reliability that

includes in the program) and the access control means determines whether the

object is used by the executing means for accessing the data on the basis of the

second information (Page 6, "The Stock Application" section, paragraph 3: lines

1-3, the fact that a particular stock report is displayed indicates the objected is

selected based on the stock information list).

Jguru further discloses selects the object on the basis of the information (Page 6, "The Stock Application" section, paragraph 3: lines 1-3, the fact that a particular stock report is displayed indicates the objected is selected based on the stock information list).

However, Jguru does not disclose the program includes first information indicating a security level required for the data, and further, selecting means selects the object on the basis of the first information;

On the other hand, Lipkin discloses the program includes first information indicating a security level required for the data ([0447] Table 1 and 2), and the selecting means ([0277]: Items "Fetch", "Insert", "Update" and "Delete" indicates selecting means selects the object on the basis of the first information).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention was made to modify the method of Jguru to incorporate information indicating a security level required for the data and the selecting means, as taught by Lipkin to provide a computer security management system having a decentralized approach for managing security that allows a global administrator to define complex privileges containing a set of (privilege, object) pairs that are domain dependent ([0012]: lines 5-8).

10.   With regard to claim 5, Jguru discloses a communication device (Page 2: Section

"Users are distributed": line 1) wherein second information indicating reliability of

the program (Page 6, "The Stock Application" section, paragraph 3: lines 1-3, the

stock report is displayed indicates reliability that includes in the program) and the

access control means determines whether the object is used by the executing

means for accessing the data on the basis of the second information (Page 6,

"The Stock Application" section, paragraph 3: lines 1-3, the fact that a particular

stock report is displayed indicates the objected is selected based on the stock

information list) and selects the object on the basis of the information (Page 6,

"The Stock Application" section, paragraph 3: lines 1-3, the fact that a particular

stock report is displayed indicates the objected is selected based on the stock

information list).

However, Jguru does not disclose where the program includes first information

indicating a security level required for the data, and the selecting means selects

the object on the basis of the first information and the second information.

On the other hand, Lipkin discloses where the program includes first information

indicating a security level required for the data, and the selecting means ([0277]:

Items "Fetch", "Insert", "Update" and "Delete" indicates selecting means) and

selects the object on the basis of the first information and the second information

([0251]: lines 8-12; id and time in the SQL statement indicates the first and the

second information).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

applicant's invention was made to modify the method of Jguru by incorporating

the program includes first information indicating a security level required for the

data, and the selecting means selects the object on the basis of the first

information and the second information, as taught by Lipkin to provide a

computer security management system having a decentralized approach for

managing security that allows a global administrator to define complex privileges

containing a set of (privilege, object) pairs that are domain dependent ([0012]:

lines 5-8).

11.   **Claims 4 and 6 are rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable**

over Lipkin, in view of Jguru, and further in view of Underwood (US. Pat. No.

6704873), hereafter "Underwood".

12.   With regard to claim 4, Jguru discloses a communication device (Page 2: Section

"Users are distributed": line 1) where both the imperfect encapsulated object

program (Page 14, "Providing an Implementation" section, paragraph 3: line 15,

"return _Quote" indicates an imperfect encapsulated object) and the perfect

encapsulated object (Page 15, "Implementing a Server Using the Java 2 ORB"

section, paragraph 5: lines 21, "out.println" reads on perfect encapsulated object) are permitted to be used with the reliability of the program (Page 6, "The Stock Application" section, paragraph 3: lines 1-3, the stock report is displayed indicates reliability that includes in the program).

However, Jguru does not disclose the execution means to be used in the case that reliability of the program is high, and only said perfect encapsulated object is permitted by the execution means to be used in the case that reliability of the program is medium, and neither the imperfect encapsulated object nor the perfect encapsulated object is permitted by the execution means to be used in the case that reliability of the program is low.

On the other hand, Lipkin discloses the execution means to be used (Fig. 2, Item 207; [0237]: line 1, executing a database stored procedure; line 3, inserting indicates executing means) in the case that reliability of the program is medium, and neither the imperfect encapsulated object nor the perfect encapsulated object is permitted by the execution means to be used in the case that reliability of the program is low (Fig. 9: item 905, the decision of the delivery service through the if indicator indicates object is permitted by the execution means).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention was made to modify the method of Jguru by incorporating

the execution means to be used in the case that reliability of the program is

medium, and neither the imperfect encapsulated object nor the perfect

encapsulated object is permitted by the execution means to be used in the case

that reliability of the program is low, as taught by Lipkin to provide a computer

security management system having a decentralized approach for managing

security that allows a global administrator to define complex privileges containing

a set of (privilege, object) pairs that are domain dependent (Lipkin, [0012]: lines

5-8).

However, neither Lipkin nor Jguru discloses the high, medium, and low level of

reliability.

Underwood, however discloses the high, medium, and low level of reliability (col.

204: lines 55-57).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

applicant's invention was made to modify the methods of Jguru and Lipkin to

incorporate high, medium, and low level , as taught by Underwood to increase

the level of interaction between components in the system using web technology

because it provides less complex, robust and faster interaction (Underwood, col.

1: lines 63-67; col. 2: lines 1-3).

13.   With regard to claim 6, Jguru discloses a communication device (Page 2: Section

"Users are distributed": line 1) where deleting the object generated by the

generating means (Page 15, "Implementing a Server Using the Java 2 ORB"

section, paragraph 5: lines 23, "out.close()" reads on termination of the object

println where it was created initially when invoked; thus it reads on deleting the

object generated by the generating means) at the time of terminating execution

of the program.

However, Jguru does not further disclose a deleting means for deleting the object

([0241]: lines 24-27, Delete_spid indicates deletion means for an object)

generated by the generating means at the time of terminating execution of the

program.

On the other hand, Lipkin discloses a deleting means for deleting the object

([0241]: lines 24-27, Delete_spid indicates deletion means for an object)

generated by the generating means at the time of terminating execution of the

program.

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the

applicant's invention was made to modify the method of Jguru by incorporating

deleting method steps, as taught by Lipkin to provide a computer security

management system having a decentralized approach for managing security that

allows a global administrator to define complex privileges containing a set of (privilege, object) pairs that are domain dependent (Lipkin, [0012]: lines 5-8).

However, neither Lipkin nor Jguru discloses deleting the object generated by the generating means the time of termination execution of the program.

Underwood, on the other hand discloses deleting the object generated by the generating means the time of termination execution of the program (col. 206: line 26).

It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention was made to modify the methods of Jguru and Lipkin to deleting the object generated by the generating means the time of termination execution of the program, as taught by Underwood to increase the level of interaction between components in the system using web technology because it provides less complex, robust and faster interaction (Underwood, col. 1: lines 63-67; col. 2: lines 1-3).

Conclusion

14.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

a.   US Pat. No. 6199046 to Heinzle et al. (Discloses real-time currency

conversion through object oriented programming).

b.   US Pat. No. 6219787 to Brewer (Discloses wireless data platform couple

with a dynamic cross compiler, linker for executing native code to be

downloaded).

c.   US Pat. No. 7093298 to Rodriquez et al. (Discloses method for securing

object enhancement and management of encapsulated objects and its

attributes and define ways for objects to perform security on itself).

d.   US Pat. No. 6871277 to Keronen (Discloses method to prevent disclosure

of protected information between end points where each end points is

trusted or untrusted).

15.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Khoi Nguyen whose telephone number is 570-270-1251.

The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri (8:30 am – 5:00 pm est)

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Gilberto Barron can be reached on 571-272-3799. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published

applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status

information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For

more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you

have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business

Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO

Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call

800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Khoi Nguyen
Art Unit 2131
Date: 2/16/07

Benjamin E. Lanier
Examiner AU 2132